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#### New York at Gettysburg.

After thirty years the State of New York. which has already creeted on the field of Gettysburg many monuments to its regiments and batteries that took part in the great battle of July 1, 2, and 3, 1863, now dedicates on that field a costly shaft to the emory of all its soldiers who fought there.

The remarkable part borne by the troops of the Empire State in this greatest of all battles ever fought on this continent justifies the erection of this memorial to them. They included no fewer than sixty-five infantry regiments and seven regiments of cavalry, besides a score of batteries of artillery. Of the officers commanding the infantry regiments, twenty-eight were killed

The Legislature at Albany long ago pro-

vided for the appointment of a Commis-

sion to superintend the erection of mon-

uments to individual regiments and batteries and of a general State memorial at Gettysburg. In one of its reports this Commission mentions a fact which is eminently characteristic of that battlefield: "In all ages of the world's history and in all countries the admiration of the people for their military heroes has sought expression in costly monuments, built honor of great commanders. In this country, the disposition is to commemorate the virtues and services of our citizen soldiers, upon whom the brunt and burden of our civil war mainly ell. The monuments will have a touching Interest for hundreds of thousands of our citizens in all parts of our State, who are associated by ties of blood and friendship with the New York commands that fought

Gettysburg was a battle of which the glory largely belongs to the rank and file. This is true alike of the victorious and the defeated army. It was a battle, too, in which the vanguished as well as the victors can fairly take pride; and we accordingly find, year after year, those who wore the gray risiting the field to talk over its memories with those who wore the blue.

at Gettysburg." The lapse of time has vin-

dicated the truth of these words.

New York may well be proud of her part in those memorable three days, and properly sets up her monument, to tell its story to future generations. Thousands of vet erans are already on the battlefield, or on the way thither, and the thirtieth anniversary of the battle will be observed with impressive ceremonies.

### The Mayor is Right.

In a few quarters bitter complaint of Mayor GILROY is made because he objects to an extra appropriation of the public money to enable the schoolship St. Mary's to take a summer cruise, the sum regularly appropriated last December for expenses of ressel having been used for repairs. The Mayor is right. He is proceeding in

accordance with sound principle, and if his course results in the cutting of the nautical the better. It is a ship of the United States navy and is manned by naval officers detailed for the purpose, but the school fund of the city is charged with the expense of its maintenance. Relatively to the number of its pupils, it is by far the most extravagant part of the school system, to which it has no natural belonging.

If the people of New York can properly be taxed to make seamen of boys, they can fust as reasonably be taxed to make them carpenters, machinists, telegraphers, blevclists, captains of baseball nines, jockeys, or to fit them for any other trade or employment by which they can get their living. On no sound principle can an exception in favor of a school of seamanship be justified. The boys on the St. Mary's ere supported at the public cost during their two years on the ship. They are lodged and boarded; but all other schoolboys must be supported by their parents.

The training of boys as seamen is unquestionably desirable both for them and for the merchant and naval service; but so far as it is a public requirement, it is a function to be discharged by the Government of the United States, not by the city of New York. This city might as reasonably bear the expense of the Naval Academy for the instruction of naval officers. The Federal schoolships should perform that public duty under the naval apprenticeship system, and we do not doubt that they would be glad to discharge it without State or municipal aid. The Board of Education of New York was not established to promote the special interests of the American marine. It is for the purpose of fur nishing general elementary education of the kind required by the children of the

city generally. Hence when it diverts a part of the money obtained by taxing the people of New York in order to maintain a schoolship for a few lads, it proceeds on a victous principle, and Mayor Gilbor has rendered the public a service in calling their attention to the mischief it is thus encouraging by establishing

a bad procedent. Whether the St. Mary's is practically of any great service to the merchant marine. is doubted by very many skippers. We are told that a certificate or diploma of graduation from it is not usually held in high esteem by shipmasters; but whether that be so or not makes no difference with the principle involved, the principle of taxing the many for the benefit of the few, and giving to a small number of favored boys

privileges denied to the great, multitude. Secretary Wilson of the Chamber of Commerce is one of the severest critics of Mayor Gilboy because of his course toward the schoolship. He says that the institution ought to be kept up. Why, then, es not the Chamber of Commerce foot the bills? It is a special enterprise, wholly foreign to the general school system, and if it is continued, it should be at private and

not at public cost.

The maintenance of a school of nautical instruction is congruous with the purposes with the chamber of Commerce. It is alto- | from Federal office should be made for polit- | the arid areas will in the future, as in the

gether incongruous with the principles governing the establishment of our public school system.

The Contest in Massachusetts.

The art of choosing a winning candidate for Governor seems to have been lost among the Republicans of Massachusetts. Before WILLIAM E. RUSSELL began to rattie the Bay State Republicans, they had an easy time of it. They got together in Boston or Worcester and put up a man whon the people afterward elected; but of late years Russell has been bowling over the Republican nominees, and this is the record of the last three of them :

BRACKETT, J. Q. A., defeated, 1899, by 9.063 votes. ALLEN CHARLES II., defeated, 1891, by 6,467 votes. Hails, William H., defeated, 1802, by 2,534 votes.

This year the Republicans are having hard time of it in getting a candidate to run against the victorious Democracy, now strongly intrenched in Washington as well as Boston. Several men have been summoned, but all have declined. One candidate, however, remains available, and apparently willing: Tom HART, Harrisonia Postmaster of Boston.

This is what he wrote to Secretary CAR LISLE under date of June 28, in refusing to comply with an order to discharge three elevator men, one engineer, and one watch man in the Post Office building, of which Mr. HART is the custodian:

"I have the honor to say that I cannot run four vators with one man. Neither can I obey certain other orders issued by you. Therefore I resign as custodian of this building, and beg to be relieved immediately, it order that a more suitable person may carry out your "THOMAS N. HART."

wishes and orders. Here was a gleam of hope for the working and waiting Republicans of Massachusetts. Here was a Boston holdover willing to lose his office, and give up the salary, promptly and uncomplainingly, sooner than yield to the unreasonable behests of his Democratic superior. Brother HART could not, and would not, run four elevators with one man. Sooner than pretend to do it he would resign in favor of a "more suitable person." This spirited answer gave great encouragement to some of the Republicans of Massachusetts, who at once favored the idea of running HART for Governor on the elevator issue. Next, on June 30, two days later, this significant declaration was made by Candidate HART in response to messages of inquiry:

"If the Republican State Convention sees fit to non inate me for Governor, I shall accept the nomination and do all I can properly to get elected."

HART is willing to go before the people of Massachusetts on the issue raised by his elevator refusal. It will stump even Josiah QUINCY to clarify the sentiment of the Massachusetts Democracy on the ability of one man to run four elevators. As, however, the canvass proceeds and the fighting becomes warm, it will be found, we think, that HART'S proposition, while mathematically impregnable, is politically unseaworthy. Secretary Carlisle's intention evidently was to have the Post Office elevators run by four Democrats, instead of by three Republicans and a Mugwump. That is feasible. The civil service reformers might rave over the change, but the public interest would be as well served by Democrats as by Republicans in the elevating department. It is worth trying, any way, and with HART and QUINCY as the rival candidates. HART representing the holdovers and Quincy the practical politicians - a spirited canvass would follow. and the voters of Massachusetts would decide. We believe QUINCY would win hands down, provided, of course, the Mugwumps refrained from supporting him.

# No Consuls for Life!

Certain Mugwump mystagogues, like the Providence Journal and the Springfield Republican, are sore of heart and sour of face because Mr. John James Platt has been removed from the post of American Consul at Dublin, and a Democrat appointed in his place. Mr. Platt had been in the consular service for some years, and he was Consul at Queenstown for some time before and during Mr. CLEVELAND's first Administration. He is a cultivated and accomplished man but it could hardly be expected that a Republican appointee should have the good fortune to keep his place under two Democratic Administrations. We have no doubt that Mr. Platt deserves the praises which the Springfield Republican quotes from the Dublin Evening Mail. No doubt "he was a grata persona to the mercantile community of Queens town and of Cork, while all that was liter ary and cultivated in Ireland prized him for the graceful and vigorous poems-mostly on Irish subjects-which he has contributed to the literature of the Victorian age.' This is all creditable to Mr. Platt. but what has it to do with the question of his removal? We suppose that even the Mugvumps will not maintain that Mr. Platt is the only man in the United States who is capable of being liked by the Cork merchants, and we are not aware that a literary man has any especial privilege which entitles him to hold Federal office for life. When men like HAWTHORNE and LOWELL secept Federal office, they accept it as partisans; and they have no more right than the pettiest heeler to expect that they will be spared when their party is beaten They play the game as politicians, not as men of letters, and they must take the chances of the game. The laurel around heir heads doesn't exempt the same from the attentions of the axemen of the new

Administration. There was a great pother among the Mugwumps when Mr. Francis H. Underwood, a Boston literary man to whom Mr. CLEVE-LAND gave a Scotch consulship, was removed by G. n. Harrison. Mr. Underwood was enjoying himself, and had made many triends among the Caledonians, but his literature and his friendships didn't save him when the Republicans came into power. He has lately been appointed to another Scotch consulship, and Mr. Platt's friends should live in hope of another Republican Administration that will restore that gentleman to the lettered case of an Irish consulship.

As Mr. Josiah Quincy, First Assistant Secretary of State, is getting considerable abuse for his activity in ridding the consuiar service of some of the gentlemen who have been so long in office that the Republicans and Mugwumps seem to have thought them irremovable, it is only right to say that Mr. Quincy is carrying out not only the Democratic, but the American idea The notion that an officeholder acquires sort of right by prescription to his office, by holding it for a considerable time, is a part of the Mugwump ideal of an Anglo-Chinese civil service reform state, with an official bureaucracy and tenure of office for life. Such a notion is not approved by the majority of any political party in the United States, if we except the Massachusetts Columbian party with its membership of one. Only a very small minority, composed almost entirely of Mugwumps, and therefore not even a minority of voters, are believers in this idea of life tenure of office. The great majority of the people believe that appointments to and removals

ical reasons, capacity, honesty, and fidelity to the Constitution being, of course, required of every appointee. The change of officeholders as a necessary result of a change of Administration from one party to the other, has been the recognized practice n our politics for more than two generalions. Here and there the attempt is made to show that a certain kind of office ought o be exempt from the permutations of politics. More often there is a desperate but usually fruitless effort to keep some particular officer safe in his place through all changes of Administration. He has special qualifications, it is urged; he has been so long in office that nobody else can fill it with so much credit; or he is a pleasant fel low, with really no polities to speak of,

We are glad to say that these excuses for preaking the iron rule that the winner wins, are usually of no avail. They are contrary to the Democratic principle, which is that every man is as good as every other man, as a corollary of which every man has as good right to office as every other man. The Democrat's privilege and opportunity of holding office come with a Democratic Administration; the Republican's with a Republican Administration. A Republican officeholder under a Democratic Administration, or a Democratic officeholder under a Republican Administration, is in a false position both with reference to his own party and to the Administration. One result of such an ambiguous position and doubtful service is, in too many cases, that the holdover becomes a trimmer with no political belief or aspiration beyond the preservation of his own bacon. Another result is that after a while he begins to imagine that he is the Government. This is what may be called officeholder's fatuous degeneration. An official in this stage considers himself indispensable. For such a man the only cure is decollation, swift and neat, the bounce absolute. This is what has been done in the Treasury Department with excellent results; and Mr. JOSIAH QUINCY has applied the remedy in the State Department, where it has been per haps more needed than anywhere else. Who knows that even Mr. Platt, amiable and accomplished as he is, might not have come to regard himself as an indispensable if he had been allowed to keep his Consulship for another four years? From such a fate Mr. OUINCY has saved him. Mr. PIATT ought to be grateful, and at any rate he must know that the Mugwumps who are just now squeezing out onion tears on his ecount, don't care a shaving about him. All their interest in the case is the chance it gives them to wave the dragon flag over the grand Mugwump platform of "Once in office, always in office." As for the Republican journals which are pretending to be greatly scandalized every time that Mr. QUINCY finds a consulship for a Democrat, their solemn faces must make the high gods dislocate their jaws with immortal laughter. How reluctant the Republicans were to turn Democrats out of office! If the Republicans should come into power in 1897 how careful they would be not to disturb Democratic Consuls

#### The Vast Region Without Water.

Exclusive of lakes, rivers, and bayous and leaving out Alaska, the superficial areas of the United States aggregate about 1,860,000,000 acres. Of these, about 1,000, 000,000 acres are within the region of welldistributed rainfall. The remainder is arid plain or mountain. From about the 99th meridian, west to the

outlying buttresses of the Rocky Mountains, stretch wide and rapidly ascending slopes where the rainfall is so deficient as to limit the field of agricultural production to the insignificant fraction these enormous areas that can be watered artificially. These arid plains include all of Texas Kansas the Indian Territory, Nebraska, and the Dakotas, lying west of the 98th meridian at the southern, and the 101st meridian at the northern extremity of the belt; the trend of the area of sufficient rainfall being westward as we go north from the Gulf littoral to the national boundary. Nosth of that boundary the line deflects sharply westward, and the arid plains narrow rapidly, probably disappearing wholly above the 55th parallel. It does not follow, however, that these Canadian plains are better adapted to cereal culture than those south of the boundary. Late and early frosts are believed to render such culture an extra-hazardous occupation north of Manitoba, al though there are those who contend that the climate of the Athabasca region is even more favorable to agriculture than that of the border province.

West of the arid plains, and mostly south of the national boundary, lie some of the greatest mountain masses upon the planet. The outlines of the mountain region form an oblique-angled parallelogram whose sides are between six and seven hundred mile long, the longer axis being from southeast to northwest. In the deeply sunken valleys and gorges of this mighty mountain mass run great rivers and purling brooks; and within its rocky walls lie hidden great mineral treasures. These vast mountain ridges, narrow valleys, and basin-like plateaus, as well as the wide plains sloping away to the regions of rainfall and fertility in the east, embrace no less than 44 per cent, of the entire land surface of the republic. They are of little value for agricultural purposes, and are likely so to remain In the absence of fructifying rains, cultivation is possible only through irrigation, and water is available to fertilize only the merest fraction of these enormous areas. Hence, there has been little agricultural levelopment, and little seems possible; although learned chiefs of the Geological Survey have treated the public to glowing essays wherein have been pictured ideal and truly Arcadian agricultural communities which are to irrigate and cultivate more than 100,000,000 acres of these arid wastes. The "Special Agent in charge of Irrigation Inquiries" for the Department of Agriculture, improving upon the Geological programme, indited a fourteen-column article for the advertising sheet of one of the land-grant railways, and sent it broadcast in the official envelopes of the department. His attempt was to prove, at least to the satisfaction of the railway officials, that not less than 200,000,000 acres or one acre of every four, of these dry areas, were susceptible of irrigation and profitable

culture from waters readily available. The glowing optimism of the Geological view was doubtless exploited for the purpose of inducing Congress to make such appropriations as would enable the director of the Survey to keep great orces in the field until the topographic, hydrographic, engineering, and geological surveys which were said to be necessary o successful irrigation should be completed. The radiant optimism of the Agricultural Department was only a reflection of that of a railway company possessed of great numbers of arid acres which it was quite willing Congress should spend any amount of money in reclaiming.

As to contributing to the food supply

past, do so almost wholly by affording pasturage for meat-producing animals, it being very questionable whether as much as three per cent. of the surface can be made

serviceable in any other way. The Census reports dealing with the several irrigation districts show that the water available for irrigation at any reasonable cost has nearly all been appropriated and brought into use in the major part of the fluvial basins, and yet the lands brought under cultivation represent but a fraction of one per cent, of the arid regions. Moreover, it is actually shown that New Mexican areas which have been under cultivation for more than a hundred years have had to be abandoned because of the appropriation of the water, nearer the heads of the streams, in Colorado.

In all this region water is abundant when not needed, but in the growing and ripening season the streams are at their lowest and the supply is so diminished by the summer heats that there is little left for the

parched fields. So dependent is the agriculture of the arid regions upon artificial watering, and so deficient are available supplies, that with millions desirous of opening new farms upon the public domain, and after twofifths of a century spent in developing the irrigable lands of Utah and other mountain Territories and States, less than one-half of one per cent. of the 860,000,000 acres included in the arid belt has been brought under cultivation by irrigation; and of this small fraction more than 25 per cent. is found in the sub-humid regions of the Pacific States. Although much of the land under cultivation in the eight mountain States and Territories is found in limited districts where the rainfall suffices, as in northeast Colorado and Latah county, Idaho, yet the whole cultivated area of the irrigated districts, excluding California, does not equal one per cent. of the enormous area of aridity.

In nearly all the irrigating districts the Census officers found the irrigators divided into classes having primary, secondary, and tertiary water rights, such rights be ing determined by priority of settlement. the water being distributed under regulations varying with State, Territory, and district. These diverse rights are an endless source of neighborhood trouble, and result in much litigation that adds to the ost of production. Cultivators possessing secondary rights

suffer, in seasons of deficient snowfall. quite as much from drought as do the farmers of the central States. Their crops are often hopelessly ruined by the absence of the needed water. The possessor of tertiary rights has not a right that any one respects, and never has sufficient water for his crops if it is possible for his up-stream neighbors to use it all, or even waste it, although he may have gone to great expense in securing his water right and in preparing the means of distribution. The result of this deficient supply is to reduce greatly the yield per acre, and to bring the average down nearly to the level of those secured in the central States, where no irrigating expenses are incurred. But for the high prices resulting from a deficient local supply of farm products, the returns from the whole aret, under irrigation would be less than from an equal number of acres under the same crops in the areas of well-distributed rains. The Census makes it clear that insurance of crops by irrigation practically accrues only to the owner of primary

water rights. Irrigation has been practised for hunireds of years in New Mexico and for nearly half a century in Utah. Millions of dollars have been spent on schemes that have irrigated only the pockets of their promoters. While the triumphs of the system over nature, and its exceptional advantages, have been trumpeted through the land, yet, after all, the Census shows that in 1880 the entire irrigated area actually productive was but 3,000,000 acres, or a block of land seventy-five miles square. In other words, the whole area under irrigation was equal to four or five Western counties.

The single State of Nebraska, in the rain der harvested crops as have all the irrigators of the United States; and one county in North Dakota grows more wheat than the eight mountain States and Territories. No matter what may have been the ideas heretofore entertained, the Census reports force the conclusion that the plain and mountain areas, from the 100th meridian to the western base of the Sierras and Cascades, excepting limited areas in Washington, are pastoral rather than agricultural. Their contributions to the food supply will assume the forms of beef, mutton, and fruit. supplemented by limited quantities of vegetables, mostly for local consumption; the meats being produced with little or no aid from irrigation, and the fruits and vege-

tables only with irrigation. Such being the character of the plains and mountain plateaus, it follows that we must rely for the great primary food staples upon the 1,000,000,000 acres embraced in the re gions of well-distributed rainfall. Hence the ability of the United States to sustain a dense population depends upon the productive power of the narrow valleys of the Pa cific States and the great central basins which merge into the arid plains about 200 miles west of Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, and

Minnesota. Of these 1,000,000,000 acres, some 240,000,000 are now devoted to orchards, gardens, and harvested crops; 350,000,000 are employed. in whole or in part, as pasture; and of the remainder, probably 40,000,000 acres have been appropriated for cities, towns, villages roads, and parks, while at least 300,000,000 are mountain, swamp, and forest, where cultivation is not likely until farm products bear a very much higher value than now.

# Sunday Fishing.

The opinion of the Attorney-General of this State that fishing on Sunday is prohib ited by law, is simply a statement which cannot be gainsaid. Under the Penal Code fishing on Sunday is illegal, and, as he says, it is the duty of all fish and game protectors to see that the law is enforced.

Whether they can compel respect for the legal prohibition is another matter. The waters adjacent to New York, for instance re lined with cottages, hotels, and board ing houses, which are filled during the sum mer with people from this city. Only comparatively few of those able to leave the town at all can go any further away. They must be near enough to New York to go back and forth every day of the week except Sunday; and Sunday is the only day they can have in the country for rest and recreation. It is also the only time when those who are forced to remain in town during the summer can get a day's outing in the country; and of the inhabitants of

New York probably these are nine-tenths. Happily New York and Brooklyn are so situated that within an hour's journey are multitude of seaside places where the people can secure this needed refreshment, where the accommodations for their entertainment are abundant, and to which the

ccess is both cheap and frequent. Hence these adjacent places are crowded | procedure of the courts in this country for | trains a day to Chicago by the New York Con

with people from New York on every warm and fine Sunday. The number of visitors to them is as many as all the rest of the watering places along the Atlantic coast receive. The beaches are filled with bathers and the bays with boatmen and fishermen, all eager to take advantage of the opportunity for sport offered by the holiday. Excursion trains move in rapid succession, the excursion steamboats are numerous, and the outflow from town is far greater than on all the other days of the week together. It is a day of sport and of festivity for hundreds of thousands of the people of New York, including the very best part of the population, the religious, the orderly, the law-abiding, and the conscientious. It is the only day when they are free for the pursuit of pleasure, and when country vacation is possible for them.

whether they be rich or poor.

This vast Sunday exodus, too, is accompanied with very little disturbance. The people generally enjoy themselves rationally; and one of the amusements most popular with them is fishing. It is a recreation within reach of them all, for it can be pursued at small cost, and expertness is not requisite to make it enjoyable. All that is needed is a line and a hook and a sinker, perhaps a rod, some cheap bait, and much patience. A man can fish off a dock or a bridge without paying anything for the privilege, and even if he gets no bites he has the pleasurable excitement of expecting them. Arowboat sufficient to hold three or four fishermen can be hired for a small sum, and for a greater sum a sailboat, capable of carrying a dozen or more, may be obtained. The sport, too, is quiet and peaceful, and necessarily so for its successful pursuit. A thousand fishermen in a single small bay will not disturb the devotions of a village church, no matter how near it may be to them. If there is any amusement suggestive of Sunday calm and congruous with it. is it not fishing? If the people are to be allowed to enjoy themselves at all on Sunday, in what more peaceful way can they get their amusement? If fishing is outlawed, what else in the way of recreation may not consistently be made illegal? If fishermen may not fish, why permit the railroads and the steamboats to carry them where they hope to find the fish? If it is unlawful to drop a line from a boat, why should it not be unlawful to go out in a boat?

Moreover, there is no justification for the prohibition of the amusement of Sunday fishing in order to protect the fish, in the waters about New York, at least. It is not the sporting fisherman's line which they have to fear, for by that means comparatively few of them are caught. All the fishermen who go out on Sunday do not together diminish the supply of fish in the sea to an appreciable extent. It is the seine which does the work of destruction.

The attention which Attorney-General ROSENDALE has called to the section of the Penal Code prohibiting Sunday fishing as a "public sport" will, however, serve a useful purpose, and the more vigorous the fish and game protectors are in its enforcement the better that purpose will be forwarded. The law has not commanded the popular respect, and the next Legislature will probably get it out of the way.

### The Divagations of Juries.

In the administration of the jury system it is quite important that both Judges and jurors should distinctly understand not only what are the duties of juries, but the limitations which the law places upon the exercise of their functions. Otherwise both grand and petit jurors may usurp powers which, though regarded as entirely unobjectionable in the first instance when maniested as against persons who are unpopular, would become simply intolerable if exercised under ordinary circumstances.

In this city only the other day, when a case of considerable popular interest was on trial before a Judge of high character and ability, the jurors were permitted to applaud one of the rulings of the Court. According to the published accounts of the proceedings, no effort whatever was made to restrain this conduct on their part, nor were they even censured for it. This was all wrong. No demonstration of applause or disfavor should be permitted in court any more than in a church, and leas of all from any of the twelve men who participate with the Judge for the time being in the administration of the law. If people want to applaud they should go to the circus, or the World's Fair, or a civil service reform meeting. A juror who makes the slightest demonstration of this kind should be warned that it is a disturbance of the proceedings which cannot be allowed; and upon a repetition of the offence he should be sent from the jury box

In Brooklyn, too, there have recently been some remarkable proceedings on the part of jurors in the Court of Sessions of Kings county. The petit jury which tried WIL-LIAM McKee, a member of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen, for alleged complicity in the frauds growing out of the Columbia; celebration, after finding a verdict of not guilty, sent a letter to the District Attorney in which they declared that although from the evidence and the law as laid down by the Court they had acquitted the defendant, nevertheless they be lieved that a great fraud was practised upon the city, and that they did not wish that the acquittal of McKEE should in any way prejudice the prosecu tion and punishment, if possible, of the offending parties. This communication was harmless, but it illustrates what seems to be a prevailing tendency on the part of jurymen to go outside their own province and do something more than simply to discharge their duties. Nobody, we believe, seriously doubts that a great fraud was practised upon the city of Brooklyn by somebody in connection with the Columbian celebration. The main difficulty is in fixing the responsibility.

A more recent cause for public scandal in Brooklyn is the conduct of the Board of Aldermen in granting certain franchises for the construction of street railroads. This conduct has been investigated by the June Grand Jury, and that body has made a remarkable presentment, in which it declares that the franchises were awarded with financial loss to the city, and it then adds

"This Grand Jury sincerely regrets its inability t present an indictment against these members of the Board of Aldermen and his Honor the Mayor, but un-der the law, as interpreted to us by the learned District Attorney, we find ourselves precluded from so doing."

When the Grand Jury ascertains that an indictable crime has been committed, one of two courses is ordinarily adopted. If the evidence indicates who are the guilty parties, an indictment is found against them. If the evidence merely shows that a crime has been committed, but fails to disclose the perpetrators, a presentment is made to the Court stating the fact, and the inability of the Grand Jury to ascertain who are the guilty parties, to the end that further efforts may be made by the public authorities to identify and apprehend them. It is certainly a novelty in the

a Grand Jury to censure individuals whom it declares it has no power to indict, and to add to that censure an expression of regret that the law prevents any indictment from being found. This manifestation of feeling may be very natural under the circumstances which exist in Brooklyn, but if one Grand Jury can proceed in this manner against unpopular men, another Grand Jury can proceed in the same manner against the most respected men in the community. The precedent is daugerous.

No one believes in the jury system more strongly than we do, but any tendency to abnormal developments such as we have noticed, cannot be too speedily or too firmly checked.

In a guide book which has been printed abroad for the use of British tourists in the United States there is this advice:

The first requisite for the enjoyment of a tour in the United States is an absence of prejudice and a willingness to accommodate one's self to the customs of the country. The traveller should at the cutset be-come reconciled to the absence or servility on the part of those he considers his social inferiors; and if ready himse I to be courteous, on a footing of equality, he

will seldem meet any real impoliteness." This is acceptable praise of the manners and customs of the Americans. The show of servility is as offensive to good taste as that of arrogance; and both of these unmanly traits are far too largely munifested in England. Both of them are despicable. We uphold that American manhood in which there are independence, integrity, dignity, and respect for human natura.

It has given us pleasure to sustain our able contemporary, the Allanta Constitution, in striving to promote immigration to the State "THE SUN," the Constitute which has always manifested an interest in the development of the South, keeps before the world the great advantages offered by Georgia; and if Georgia and the South many such champions as THE SUN, it would not se long before they got that immigration to which their merits entitle them." We can assure the Constitution that Its trust in THE SUN will be justified. In January last, when Commissioner WEBER favored us with a series of tables concerning the immigration at this port in 1892, we were struck with surprise while scanning them. Under the head of "Allen Steerage Passengers Landed," we noticed the figures 374.741, while under the head "Destination of Immigrants," we noticed that only 358 of them were bound for the State of Georgia, and that only 4,116 of them were bound for ten of the other States of the great South. We thought over these figures, trying to account for the remarkable fast that but little more than one per cent, of the vast multitude of the year's mmigrants had been attracted to the Southern States, which have room for millions, and several of which are striving to get them.

We regret that the Constitution has not been able to assist us in the prosecution of this inquiry. The ideas which it entertains on the ubject are not such as will stand investigation; they are not regarded as explanatory by the officials who inspect the immigrants upon their arrival in this port. It must be remembered that immigrants have motives for choosing these parts of the United States in which they settle.

We learn by inquiry at Ellis Island that the proportion of immigrants who have gone south during the first half of this year is not greater than it was in the year 1802. Though nade aware of the attractions of Georgia. they are as unwilling to go there as to any other Southern State. We suggest to our Atlanta contemporary that it might be to the interest of Georgia to make special researches in this inviting field of knowledge.

A historical episode of the Columbian year will be the visit to this country of the living and lineal descendant of Christopher COLUMBUS, who sailed for Spain yesterday. The Duke of VERAGUA, who has greatly en joyed his welcome here, is a worthy Spanish gentleman. He has made the best possible use of the time of his stay among us. He has closely studied, not only American life and society, but the practical interests of the people. our agriculture, commerce, products, stock breeding, machinery, railroads, industries, and inventions, and likewise our public institutions. He must certainly have acquired an excellent knowledge of the country of which he was the guest for over two months. He has revived the memories of his great Italian ancestor. He has been an amiable and pleasng guest. We wish him all happiness throug

> Four things a man must learn to do if he would make his record true: 70 think without confusion clearly; To love his fellow men sincerely; To act from honest motives purely; The Rev. Dr. Henry Van Tyke in

Other things besides these four that a man must learn are how to make a living to perform his duties well, to control his tongue, to mind his own business, to govern his passions o keep his head level, to take care of his health, to fix up his accounts, to know the time of day, to economize, to steer clear of mischlef, to be mannerly, to pick up knowledge, to keep wide awake, to know a good thing when he sees it, and to avoid all evil, if he would make his record true.

We trust that the world-renowned Sistine Choir, which has been authorized by the Pone to visit the United States, will be heard in the athedral of this city. Those who have listened to this choir in Rome do not need to be reminded of its exalted merits or of the exaltation of spirit that it induces. The people of New York would appreciate its delicate you majestic voice in St. Patrick's.

# Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

The oldest officer in the French army is Gen. Me linet; he is 95 years of age. The officers of the garrison of Nantes, where he resides, visited him the other day in a body, and gave him an evation. He received the grand cross of the Legion of Honor after th battle of Magenta.

The old soldiers of the first French empire are not al dead yet. There remain now in France cleven Me daillés de Saint-Hélene. In 1882 there were 3,000 o them, in 1891 there were 47, and in 1892 there were 15. At this rate it will not be long before the last sol dier of the arst empire will receive the final honora. During the nine years from 1884 to 1892, inclusive 25th persons were sentenced to death in England and Wales for the crime of murder. Of these 145 were ha god in due course, one was pardoned, in 95 cases il e sentence was commuted to one of penal servitud for life, eight of the condemned prisoners were ad judged in ane after sentence, and seven were let of with minor terms of penal servitude. Thirty of the murderers were of or under the age of 21. In fortnine cases the victims were children under the age 12, and there were twenty two cases in which young romen murdered their illeg t mate chi d.en.

"Septic tonsilitie," a sort of diphtheritic sore thros has been very prevalent in London just lately, and th ly Telegrant has the backing of eminent physicians for the auggestion that the wood pavements are the cause of the disease. The vegetable fibre of the wo absorbs a great deal of matter that no surface clean in can remove, and the water carts produce on the street a solution of manure and other impurities. In the re cent spell of hot weather this has been converted in dust and blown into the sycs, noise, and throats of the public. The only suggestion of a remedy is to sprinkle the streets with water and a disinfectant.

A romantic incident has interrupted the Western tour of the nephew of the Sulian of Johore, who, with his illustrious uncle, was expected to visit the World's Fair at Chicago this fail, and the young Prince will return home. Two years ago the Frince visited Europe, and at Carlahad fell in love with the daughter of a jocal locksmith, who was famed it the district for her beauty. When the royal party reached Carlabad three weeks ago, the Prince sought out the young woman, and after a few days introduced her to the Suitan, who consented to their beirothal. The yedding was to take place about June 10, and the Suitan made the couple a present of : 50 1,000, and also settled \$150,00 After the wedding the young couple were to return to the far East.

An opportune friend will be found in Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, when racked by a severe cold, and the many lung or threat affections which sometimes follow. This old remedy has met the approval of two generations, and is loday as popular, safe, and effective as ever.—Ads.

The approach of the great national holiday has pretty much depopulated New York, and by to-morrow night private residences will be leserted, and the electric lights in Fifth avenue clubs will reveal only a beggarly array of mpty chairs. As Froissart said of the English of his day, the smart set in this country "take their pleasures sadly." for as rich mon multiply and fortunes grow so as to be an absolute shield to their possessors against care and disculctude, they become victims to apathy and insensibility. But in spite of the fact that "it's English, quite English, you know." to ignore helidays or to spend them in seclusion, there is still a large number even of those who wear fine raiment and fare sumpnously every day who have desks and offices to get away from and are glad to betake themselves to country places where they can give their children a royal good time with gunpowder and firecrackers and live over their own childhood in the blare of drums and trumpets

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETE.

and the waving of the Stars and Stripes. Of all New York's suburbs Tuxedo is the most consistently patriotic, and the Fourth always has its due celebration there. The regular colony of Lorillards, Kents, Griswolds, Yznagas, &c., will all contribute toward a display of fireworks on Tuesday night, and the Club House, which Elled up rapidly yesterday. will be the scope of much enjoyment from now until the fifth, after which many of the cottagers will depart for Newport, Southampton, and Narragansett Pler.

New London has two great days in its summer calendar. The first is the day of the University boat race, and the second about six weeks later, when the yachts of the New York Yacht Club rendezvous there to start for their annual cruise. Perhaps the more in-teresting occasion of the two is the intercolegiate rowing contest, when America's two great colleges dispute for supremary on the water. That Yale had another victory was a profound disappointment, not only to the friends and supporters of old Harvard, but to many of the younger and fairer part of the spectators, who declared that " Vale had grown awfully bumptions and superior since she had won six races with only one break, and if she had another victory the toys would be intolerable." However, as usual, whether in boat racing or horse racing, or in the great race of life, the best and the strongest won, although it must be admitted that the crimson has been rather dut of luck this year as class day at Harvard was celebrated in a pouring rain, and the beyy of lovely New York maidens, among whom were the Misses Robb, the Misses Cutting, Miss Kathleen Emmet, Miss Evelyn Bur-den, and Miss Louise Burden, had all their smart gowns ruined and lost half their fun. The blue waters in front of the old Pequot

House were never more crowded with yachts than they were on Friday, not even at the August meeting. Commodore Morgan came down with a party from Newport on the flagship May, and ex-Commodore S. N. Kane, also from Newport, on the Intropid. Mr. Lewis Cass Ledyard was there on the Montauk, and Messrs. Sturgis and Rives on the Varuna. The Cushing rushed down at full speed from Newport, as if she were going to a fire, with a large party, and innumerable other steam and sailing boats came floating in, all flying the national colors in addition to their own ensigns. and the crimson or blue of their favorite colleges. As usual, it was a beautiful picture, and enthusiasm was at its height when the rival crews appeared. Nor was the excitement confined to college boys and their best girls. Old Yale and Harvard alumni were largely to the front, and shouted for their alma mater with all the enthusiasm of sixteen.

This is evidently to be a great yachting sumner, and the broad expanse of Long Island Sound is more crowded than ever before with the white-winged beauties that move majestically or fly swiftly over her bosom. No more perect yachting ground is to be found anywhere in the world, as the beautiful shores of Long Island on one side and Westchester on the other are like a succession of dissolving views to the fortunate individual who has his own or some other fellow's yacht to lounge upon as he sails from Whitestone to New London. The northern shore of Long Island is a beautiful rolling country, with lawns and meadows sloping down to the water's edge clothed with verdure and crowned with grand old trees. Gentlemen's places dot the shore on either hand. In Westchester are the superh place of Mr. Flagler and the picturesque abodes of the Iselins, Hoyts, Waterburys, Potters, and other members of the Country Club, while on the other side, from Roslyn to far beyond Oyster Bay, where Mr. Van Rensselaer Cruger stately residence appears, the highest degree f excellence is attained in agriculture, horliculture, and ornamental gardening. No wonder that the owners of these summer Edens care not for hunting, polo, or golf; they have their boats and their vachts and their pleasure parties on the glad waters that indent their coasts, and there spread out almost like the Atlantic itself into a broad, deep basin.

The Seawanhaka Yacht Club is the favorite stopping place for all the yachts of the neighborhood, and on Saturdays and Sundays tt shelters many a gay party. Mr. and Mrs. Cruger are almost always to be seen there, and so are Mr. and Mrs. Montant, the Roose velts, Edward Townsends, Louis Bells, and, more recently, Mr. and Mrs. Agar, who have taken Mr. Underhill's place for the summer.

Newport grows fuller every day. Rough Point is the gayest house, as one house partly succeeds another, with scarcely breathing space between. Each fresh arrival necessitates luncheon, dinner, and yachting parties, so that the kind host and hostess can have but little time for home life. They are expected it is said, at Elm Court, Mr. Sloane's place at Lenox, to spend the Fourth, but as new guests arrive by every train they may probably be unable to go. Mrs. Sloane has a large party of very young people with her just now. friends of her own daughters. Miss Beatrice Bend. and Messrs. Alonzo Potter. Henry Payne Whitney, and other Yale graduates and students, fresh from New London, are among them.

Every one knows that Lenox is lovely at this time of the year, but it is also extremely dull. There is never at any time a great deal to do there, as they have no Casino, no polo, no races, or matches, except at tennis, and it is only the exquisite beauty of the scenery and the unbounded hospitality of the residents that make it attractive at any time. This year there are a few new people. .Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson have the Folsom cottage. Mr. Wardner of Washington, whose daughter is to marry Ward Thoron, Mr. Samuel G Ward's randson, is established in the beautiful Kneeland place, and Mr. George Morgan has his mansion in the old Haggerty grounds ready, for occupation. Mr. George Haven creates a ripple of excitement as he drives his coach with its four magnificent chestnuts up the village street, and the boys and girls propel their gayly decked boats over smooth surface of the lake, where, to the recent visitor at New London or Oyster Bay. they look very like "painted ships upon a painted ocean." However, Lenox will wake up by and by, when the mountains are turning red with the first frost and the katydias sing loudly in the trees. Then even the arrogance of Newporters will admit her charms. and her grassy streets will be overnowing with beauty, fashion, smart women, handsome men, and wily diplomats. Just now it is a lovely playground for the very young, and a resting place for those of maturer years.

The engagement of Mr. Harrison Gray Otis, commonly known as "Harry Otis," to Miss McNanamara of Charlestown has created no little excitement both in Boston and New York. The old name of Otis is one of the best and most distinguished in the country, and those who bear it are conspicuous in every genera-tion for good looks, good manners, and more han the average of brains. Only one thing the fairies left out in endowing this well-known family, and that was money, of which they have had only a moderate amount. So the young people have wisely taken the matter into their own hands and supplied the defi-